

THE SPHERE
SIXTY THREE YEARS
OF A
GLORIOUS REIGN
(THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA)



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THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME.

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THE SPHERE

An Illustrated
Newspaper



for the
Home.

London, January Twenty-Sixth, 1901.
EDITORIAL AND GENERAL OFFICES:
Great New Street, London, E.C.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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[JANUARY 26, 1901]

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THE NEWSLETTER. *The Death of the Queen.*

Osborne House,

January 22, 6.45 p.m.

My beloved mother the Queen has just (6.30) passed away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren.

(Signed) ALBERT EDWARD.

This was the message, the saddest and the most melancholy in the memory of any living Englishman, that the Lord Mayor of London received on Tuesday evening from Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, now King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India.

It was only on Friday morning that the published announcement was made that the Queen was in dire danger of death. We had all known, indeed, that she had not been in her usual health for some little time; but the arrangements which had been made for her visit to the south of France had been announced so publicly that for a time anxiety was quenched. With the Friday issue of the *Court Circular* (January 18), however, all such hope was dispelled, and the condition of Her Majesty became suddenly very serious. So strange would seem to any contemporary the cessation of such a life that it is no wonder that the news created a profound sentiment of sorrow, and as one may almost say of universal tragedy.

On Saturday there was, indeed, some slight improvement, but when the midnight bulletin was issued from Osborne to the effect that the Queen's condition had become more serious with increased weakness and diminished powers of taking nourishment it was felt that the end could not be far off. Indeed, some weeks before the Queen left Windsor for the Isle of Wight it had been observed that her Majesty was not in the enjoyment of her customary health, although it was impossible to diagnose very carefully what the ailment was. It was therefore considered inadvisable to make any public reference to her illness. Unfortunately a cold, which otherwise would have been absolutely trivial, was added to these dangerous symptoms, and with the addition of a rheumatic attack it became clear that even her robust health could not contend against the accumulated forces of nature.

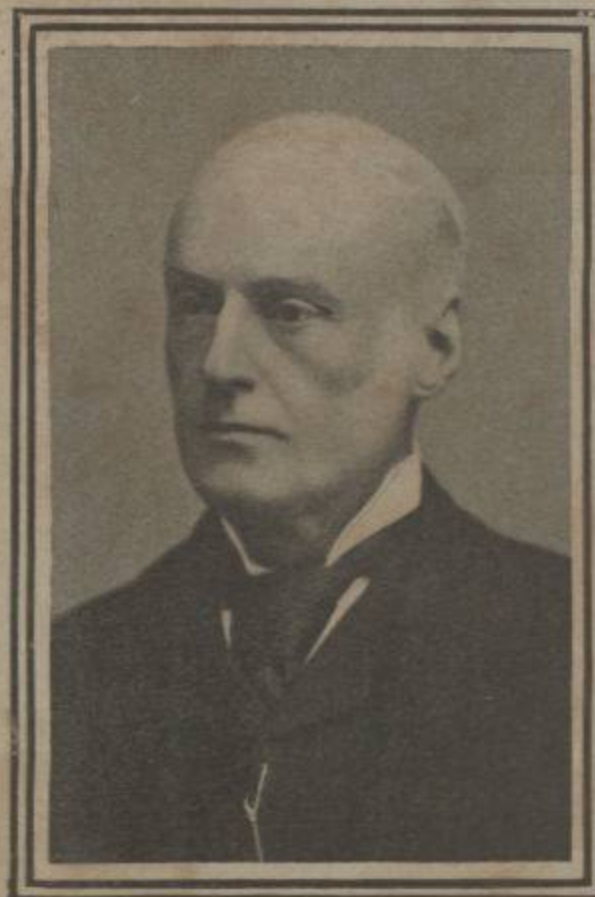
It is a pathetic fact that only at the close of this wonderful career did the Queen make any intrusion upon the regularity of her habits. "Signs," a great poet has said, "are more than

proofs." It was of love that he was speaking; but far more touching are the signs of illness, particularly when they are concerned with one towards whom all eyes are turned. For example, on the Friday night the Queen retired earlier than her customary hour, and she slept till later in the morning. The fact would be altogether of no interest were it not that it was

DOCTORS WHO ATTENDED UPON THE QUEEN



SIR JAMES REID, M.D.



SIR R. DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D.

driven like a pathetic feather along prophesying winds. Again, even before she left Windsor, it is on record that she kept to one room throughout one whole day, which was a procedure against which for many a year she had steadily set her face. Even the drive had been suspended. It may seem trifling to record such

notification that his sister, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, would accompany him. Their Royal Highnesses reached Portsmouth at 3.30, and thence journeyed in the royal yacht *Alberta* to Osborne, which they reached at 5.30.

The Princess of Wales was at Sandringham when the news of the Queen's serious illness reached her. She came by special train to London, alighting at Marlborough House, and received a brief visit from the Duchess of York. She then drove to Victoria and caught a special train for Portsmouth, and thence to Osborne.

The Prince of Wales returned to London on Sunday to meet the German Emperor, who, throwing aside all the festivities connected with the bicentenary of the Prussian Monarchy, had travelled with all speed by special train in the company of the Duke of Connaught, landing at Port Victoria from the mail steamer, the *Engeland*. Thence the Emperor came by special train to Charing Cross, where he was met by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and by several members of the German Embassy. The Emperor, who was in mufti and wore a hard felt hat, exchanged very cordial greetings with the Prince of Wales. The party drove to Buckingham Palace, where the Emperor spent the night.

On Monday morning the Emperor and the Prince of Wales left Victoria Station at eight o'clock for Osborne, crossing from Portsmouth on the royal yacht *Alberta*. Soon after his arrival the Emperor was admitted to see the Queen, some slight improvement in Her Majesty's condition making this possible; a stimulant, however, was given in order to strengthen her for the interview. There was, it is said, a return to consciousness at the sound of her grandson's voice.

The numerous bulletins dealing with the Queen's illness have been signed by Sir James Reid, Sir Richard Douglas Powell, and Sir Thomas Barlow. I have not been able to obtain a portrait of the last mentioned. Sir James Reid is a Scotsman, who was educated at the University of Aberdeen. He is fifty-one years of age, and was created a baronet in the Jubilee year. Sir Richard Douglas Powell was born at Walthamstow. He was a student of University College Hospital, and is a consulting physician of Middlesex Hospital.



THE SCENE OUTSIDE THE MANSION HOUSE DURING THE QUEEN'S LAST ILLNESS

little events as these, but they all point the same way, all in the same direction. There was the road to travel; and the dust of the journey (as it were) came back to blind human eyes with tears.

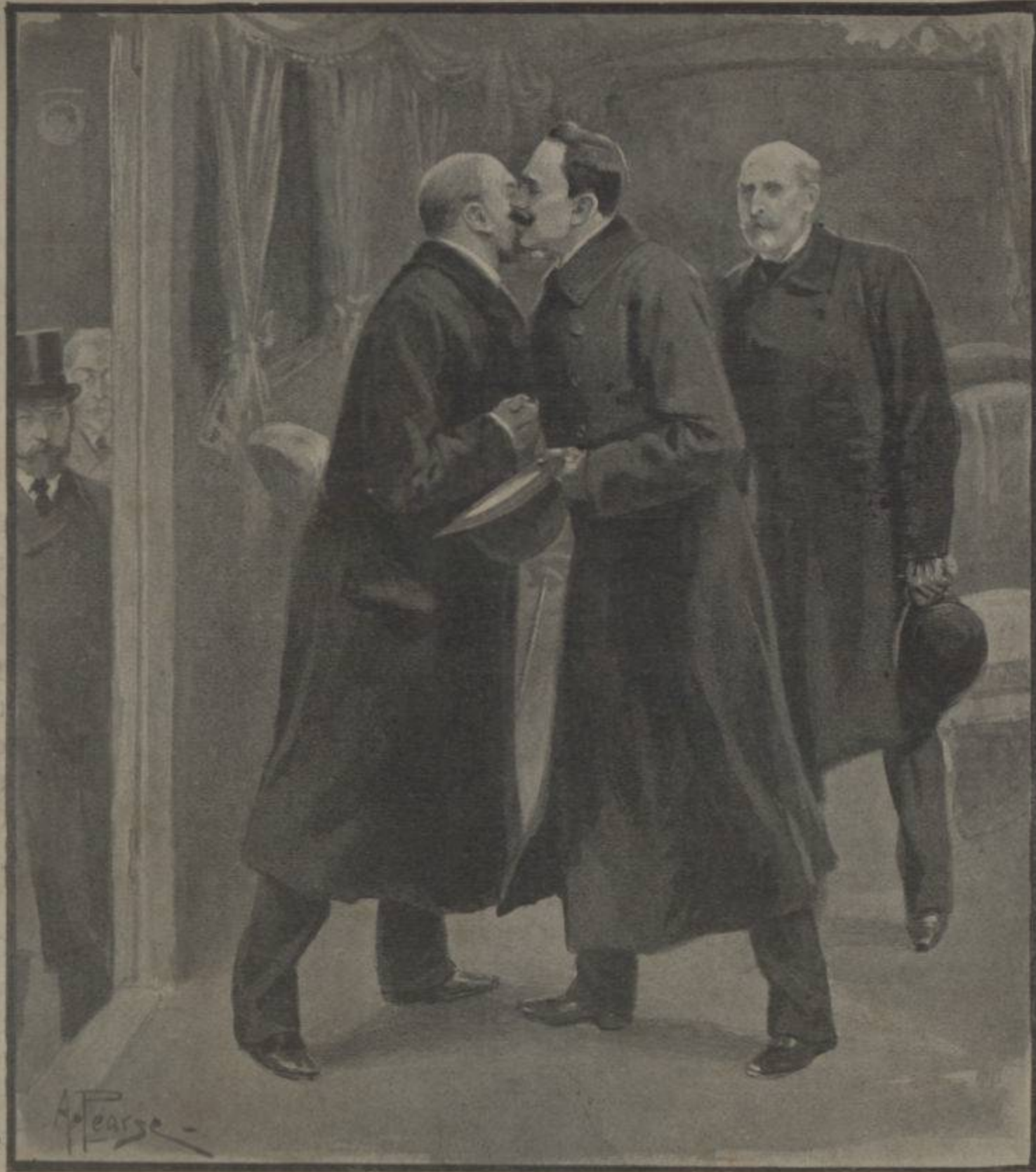
On Saturday the Prince of Wales went by special train from Victoria to Portsmouth. He waited for some time at the station on a

An atmosphere of intense gloom enveloped London on Tuesday evening. Even the physical atmosphere took on the colour of the times, for there were no stars, and as the night deepened a drizzling rain fell silently on streets that quickly emptied themselves. All places of amusement, finding themselves completely out of touch with the hour, closed their doors. Gaunt black boards covered many windows, and blinds were drawn on every hand.

It is a very strange fact that ten English sovereigns have begun and ended their reigns on the same day of the week:—

Henry I. and Richard III. on a Sunday
Richard II. on a Monday
Edward IV., Anne, and George I. on a Wednesday
Mary on a Thursday
George III. and George IV. on a Saturday
and
Queen Victoria on a Tuesday.

It is scarcely less remarkable that the official announcement of the Queen's illness was made public on the very day (January 18) on which she had equalled the age of the longest-lived British sovereign, her grandfather George III. He lived 81 years and 239 days (dying on January 29, 1820). The Queen lived 81 years 243 days.



DRAWN BY A. PEARSE

THE GERMAN EMPEROR GREETING HIS UNCLE, THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AT CHARING CROSS STATION ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 20

The Prince had been to Cowes on Saturday afternoon, but returned on Sunday to meet the Emperor.

The swiftness with which we pass from yesterday to to-day was vividly brought home to us all by the Royal proclamation, written in the quaint old language of another age and bearing the unfamiliar *finis*, "God save the King"—a hope which every one of us must cherish. The proclamation, printed by the printers of THE SPHERE, opened and closed in the following stately terms, so redolent of the elaborate circumlocutions of the past:—

By the KING.
A Proclamation.

Requiring all persons being in Office of Authority or Government at the decease of the late Queen to proceed in the Execution of their respective Offices.

WHEREAS by an Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Anne, intituled "An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line," it was enacted [etc.]

We do hereby require and command all Our loving Officers and Ministers in the Performance and Execution of their respective Offices and Places, as they and every one of them tender Our utmost Displeasure and will answer to the contrary at their peril.

Given at Our Court at St. James's.

God save the King.



DRAWN BY A. PEARSE

THE PRINCE OF WALES LEAVING VICTORIA STATION WITH HIS SISTER, THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLL, FOR OSBORNE
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 19

THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN

The Emperor at Osborne.



THE ROYAL PARTY AT OSBORNE AS SEEN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. SIDNEY PAGET, ON MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1901

Buckingham Palace was besieged day after day by people reading the bulletins on the gate, and at Osborne the utmost anxiety prevailed. The strictest guard, however, was kept on the grounds of Osborne House, and no strangers were allowed to enter. On Monday the Emperor and the Princess of Wales went to the hospital, where some wounded soldiers from the front are recovering, and the Kaiser showed the keenest interest in a gunner who had been wounded. His military instincts were also aroused by his encountering a regiment of infantry carrying out a route march.

The Kaiser's coming has struck a note of warm gratitude throughout the nation, all the more so because his own mother lies in such need of his presence at this moment. In his absence he has left his brother, Prince Henry, to watch over the Empress Frederick at Kronberg, from which she has been unable to move.

London knew in an instant by the arrival of the Emperor that the case of the Queen was quite hopeless. Seven or eight of the royal carriages with footmen behind and preceded by mounted policemen awaited the Emperor at Charing Cross Station on Sunday evening. The handsome big coaching horses of the royal stables are familiar at all times, but

it is very rarely that the carriages appear with footmen behind. The Prince of Wales has a preference for a single-horse brougham, which might often be seen waiting for him at the British Museum when he attended the meetings of the trustees. Frequently when he has been running down to the country he has gone to Charing Cross in a hansom. But with the

Empire—telegrams of deepest sympathy have been forthcoming. America, with all its quick perceptions alert to the magnificent career of the Queen, waited anxiously on every bulletin flashed across the seas which were untraversed by electricity when the Queen came to the throne. On the Continent the tone of the newspapers has been most

sympathetic. This has been the case with Germans, who have recognised the pathos of the Dowager Empress's illness which kept her from her mother. In France the Queen's great qualities have been recognised. The thoughts of Austria, with its own ageing monarch in view, have been of the kindest. Russia, bound to us by many ties, has turned towards us. Indeed, on every side our loss has emphasised the essential unity of the civilised world in the midst of many differences of opinion and aspiration.

As these pages go to press every-

thing for the future remains more or less unsettled. We can think for many a day only of the great Queen, while not forgetting that the son, who has endeared himself to us by his great good humour and invariable tact, has come to reign over the Empire which his immortal mother did so much to consolidate.

GOD SAVE THE KING.



DRAWN BY R. M. PAXTON

THE SCENE OUTSIDE THE GATES OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE DURING THE QUEEN'S LAST ILLNESS

German Emperor there is far more state. It will be interesting to watch whether the Prince as King will retain his old simple habits or fall back on the stateliness of a sovereign.

From all parts of the world—from Lord Hopetoun on behalf of the Australian Confederation, from New Zealand, from Canada, from every corner of the British



HUGHES AND MULLINS

THE SCENE OUTSIDE THE GATES OF OSBORNE HOUSE. REPORTERS WAITING FOR NEWS



The Sphere

SIXTY THREE
YEARS
of a
GLORIOUS REIGN
told in
SIXTY THREE
Chapters

The Reign of Queen Victoria

1837

London:
Offices of
"The Sphere"
Great New Street

1901



1837.



1901.



VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND, QUEEN, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPRESS OF INDIA

This portrait of the Queen in her crown was taken by Russell.

HOW PRINCESS VICTORIA CAME TO BE QUEEN.





Our Queen's childhood has in itself possessed a glamour for many generations of boys and girls throughout the British Empire. It abounds in anecdotes of a simple and calm domestic life with an honourable father, a good and much-loved mother. The Duke of Kent of all the sons of George III. was by far the most respected. He married in 1818, when fifty-one years of age, Victoria Mary Louisa of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The married couple lived first in Germany, but they came to England in the spring of 1819 in order that their child might be born on English soil, and thus it was that the Princess Alexandrina Victoria first saw the light in Kensington Palace on May 24, 1819. The Duke died when his daughter was but eight months old, and the Princess Victoria's life was henceforth fatherless, but with a mother who lived for her child, ever hoping and believing that she would one day be a Queen, although at the time there were children of elder branches of the family in the direct succession. Mrs. Oliphant, who wrote by far the best account of the Queen's childhood, says:—

Perhaps some mother may be amused to hear not only that the Princess was successfully vaccinated but that she was the first of the Royal Family to undergo that salutary operation; or that the royal child was so much like other babies that, being taken up into his arms by a bishop, she seized hold of his wig, shaking forth clouds of powder, and had torn handfuls of hair out of it before the prelate could be released from her hands. A little later it was her delight to ride on a donkey which one of her uncles had given her, and on which she proceeded solemnly through Kensington Gardens, attended by her nurses, while the donkey was led by an old soldier who had been a servant of her father.

Sir Walter Scott records in his diary that he had dined with the Duchess of Kent and had been presented to the little Princess Victoria. The Princess was then nine years of age, and Sir Walter surmises that she may have already known of the great destiny in store for her:—

"I was presented," he said, "by Prince Leopold to the little Princess Victoria, the heir-apparent to the house as things now stand. This little lady," he adds, "is educated with much care and watched so closely that no busy maid has a moment to whisper, 'You are the heir of England.' I suspect that if we could dissect the little heart we should find that some pigeon or other bird of the air had carried the matter. She is fair like the Royal Family."

This, we are informed, however, was not the case, and it was not till three years later that

she became aware that she might succeed her uncle, William IV., on the throne.

The intervening years are full of delightful stories that we owe to the many friends who surrounded the Duchess of Kent and her child—the German governess, for example, Baroness Lehzen, who arrived when the little Princess was twelve years of age:—

"I was instructed," she said, "not to use the form 'Your Highness,' but to say simply 'Princess.' My little Princess will be twelve years old to-morrow. She is not tall, but very pretty; has dark brown hair, beautiful brown eyes, and a mouth which though not tiny is very good-tempered and pleasant. Her whole bearing is

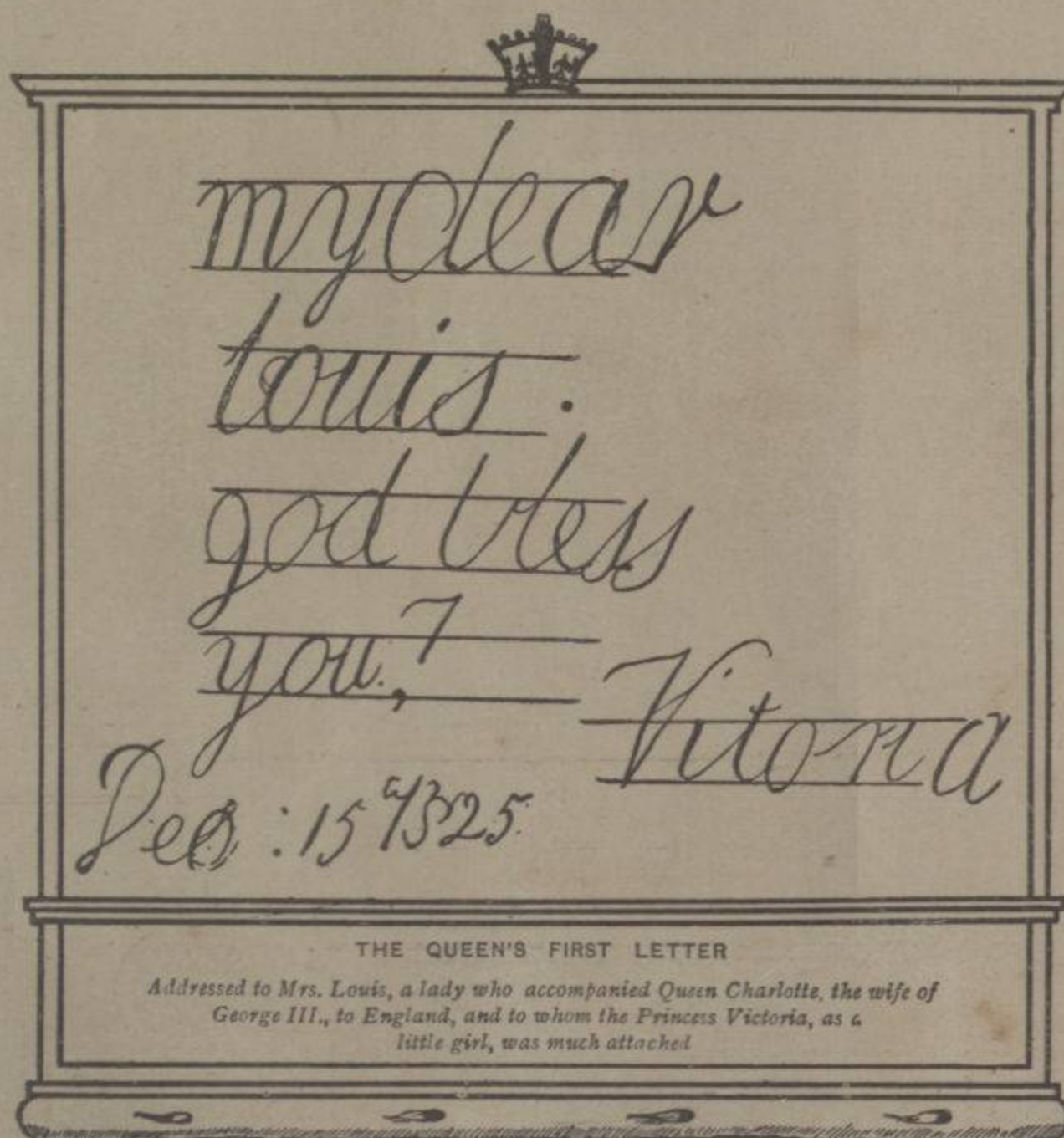
nearer to the throne than I thought." "So it is, ma'am," I said. After some moments the Princess resumed, "Now, many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty. There is much splendour, but there is much responsibility." The Princess, having lifted up the forefinger of her right hand while she spoke, gave me that little hand, saying, "I will be good. I understand now why you urged me so much to learn even Latin. My cousins Augusta and Mary never did, but you told me Latin is the foundation of English grammar and of all the elegant expressions, and I learned it as you wished it. But I understand all better now," and the little Princess gave me her hand, repeating, "I will be good."

Then came the scene which several artists have attempted, but which, we think, the picture by Mary L. Gow gives the finest realisation, that of the arrival of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain at Kensington Palace at a very early hour on June 20, 1837. King William had died at half-past two that morning, and they had ridden the twenty miles from Windsor, for there was, of course, no railway:—

They were even kept waiting "thumping" at the gates, though they came to bear a crown, before anyone heard or opened to them. Even when admitted they had difficulty in performing their mission; they were hastily introduced into a small sitting-room and left there while the startled servants, half awake, went in search of the Princess's maid—probably a person more alarming to disturb than the mistress of the house. She was aroused, however, at last, and came mincing to the impatient gentlemen below to say that Her Royal Highness was in "so sweet a sleep" that she had not the heart to wake her. The maid was sent off, overawed in haste with the astounding message that the visitors had come to wait upon the Queen on business of state. And shortly afterwards there came hurriedly into the room the little figure, half dressed, in a white dressing-gown and slippers, her pretty hair falling on her shoulders, her eyes but hardly awakened in the dewy brightness of wonder and emotion no more than a little girl who yet an hour or two ago had already become one of the greatest monarchs in the world.

There is some difference of opinion as to the actual garb of the young Princess on the occasion. Disraeli is said to have been responsible for the story of the night-gown through

a reference in one of his novels, but it is asserted that she wore a white cambric dressing-gown, over which her maid had thrown a shawl as a protection against the cold night air. In any case this was the first recognition of the Sovereign, the greatest monarch in our annals, of whose life story and glorious reign of sixty-three years so many accounts and descriptions are now before the public; and it was also the first recognition of her womanhood. Henceforth the Princess was a Queen and she had also ceased to be a child.



so childish and engaging that one could not desire a more amiable child."

The same German governess tells the story of having first initiated the Queen into the knowledge of her proud position through a genealogical table and the Princess Victoria's reply. The whole passage is worth quoting:—

When the Regency Bill was in progress I said to the Duchess of Kent that now for the first time your Majesty ought to know your place in the succession. Her Royal Highness agreed with me and I put the genealogical table into the historical book. When Mr. Davys (the Queen's instructor, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough) was gone the Princess Victoria opened the book again as usual and seeing the additional paper said, "I never saw that before." "It was not thought necessary you should, Princess," I answered. "I see I am



THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF FOUR

A Reminiscence of the Queen's Childhood.

(BY HER GOVERNESS.)



Winbridge Wells
16th August.
1826

My dear Uncle

I offer you many
affectionate congratulations on
your birthday - very many
with my best love - for all
your kindness to me, - and
it has been a great pleasure
to me, to be able to write this
year, to my Uncle, the King
and to you.

We hope to hear that Brighton
does you a great deal of good

Believe me, my dear
Uncle, your very affectionate
Niece

Victoria.

A LETTER FROM THE QUEEN TO HER UNCLE, 1826



THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF EIGHT

The Baroness Lehzen, the Queen's governess, thus describes the environment of the Princess in her childhood in Mrs. Oliphant's *Life* :—

"Our apartments," she said, "consist of four rooms, the ante-room, the living room, the bed chamber, the hanging closet. I sleep with the Princess in one of the rooms which contains two beautiful large upholstered beds resembling small houses. One maid waits on us both.

"The furniture in the rooms is mahogany with gilding, the sofas and beds are covered with pretty chintz, the floor with pretty carpets.

"I had been informed that the whole circle breakfasted at 8.30, but that the Duchess of Kent desired me to rest myself on the following morning and to breakfast alone. Notwithstanding this, I rose early

"At one o'clock luncheon is served; at six we dine. The company at table consists of the Duke of Sussex, the Duchess, the lady-in-waiting, the Princess, the domestic physician, and myself.

"The Duchess sings, draws, and plays well. She is a most affectionate mother. I have requested permission to give the Princess lessons in French and Italian myself; in other subjects the court chaplain, painter, and musician will instruct her. As we did not go to church on Sunday morning the Duchess read a sermon aloud and commented on it pleasantly to her little daughter. The little Princess is a charming child and resembles the Princess Charlotte, so they say. After dinner we remain together till nine o'clock, when tea being over I retire with my Princess, who goes to bed, and I can then amuse myself."



THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF ELEVEN

enough, and about breakfast-time the Duchess sent to say that she was impatient to see me. She was standing at the breakfast table, and is a woman between thirty and forty, rather short, with brown hair and brown eyes. Without being beautiful, she has an expression of extreme goodness. She said something about being obliged by my rapid journey, to which I replied that I had but consulted my own interests by so coming. She then gave me her hand, which I kissed, receiving in return a kiss upon my cheek.

"At breakfast we seated ourselves at a round table. Soon afterwards the Duke of Sussex arrived. The Duke speaks German with me, but the Duchess speaks French. The latter wishes me to converse in French with the Princess because my pronunciation pleases her; and really, for the most part, although I am associated with royalty I cannot call the treatment I receive other than friendly.



THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF SIXTEEN

1837—"YOUR MAJESTY IS QUEEN OF ENGLAND."



The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor informing the Princess Victoria of her accession to the throne in the early morning of June 20, 1837. They had ridden from Windsor to Kensington Palace, and had to arouse the Princess to inform her of her accession. The picture is by Mary L. Gow, and is the copyright of the Berlin Photographic Company.

1838

Coronation of the Queen, Westminster Abbey, June 28
Rebellion in Canada; consequent deficit in budget, £2,000,000
War with Persia
First screw steamer crosses the Atlantic in 19 days
Mail first sent by railway
Electric telegraph between Paddington and West Dayton



THE QUEEN TAKING THE SACRAMENT IN THE ABBEY
After her coronation, June 28, 1838



THE QUEEN IN 1838

Wheatstone's stereoscope made
Nasmyth invents the steam hammer
National Gallery opened
Works by Carlyle, Macaulay, Browning, Poe, Newman, Dickens, Tupper, Lovell, &c.
Henry Irving born, Feb. 6



THE QUEEN AT THE GREENWICH WATER FÊTE



MR. C. F. VILLIERS-TYBURN (1903)
Father of the Commerce (1868)

THE YEAR'S EVENTS

1839

The Queen informs Prince Albert of her intention as to her marriage, October 15
The Queen's intended marriage publicly announced, Nov. 23
Aden bombarded and taken
Afghan War: Cabul taken, Aug. 7
China regards England as a "subject country"
Chartist Riots in Newport, 10 killed
Rowland Hill's postal reform
Great Eastern Railway opened
Fourpenny post introduced
Publications by Darwin, Carlyle, Disraeli, Lever, Alsworth Moore, &c.
John Galt and W. M. Prater die



THE THRONE-ROOM AT WINDSOR



THE QUEEN IN 1839



DANIEL O'CONNELL
A caricature of the Irish Liberator



GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY BROAD-GAUGE ENGINE, "NORTH STAR"
Built 1825. Run until 1870



ROWLAND HILL
Who made the Penny Post

1840

Marriage of the Queen to Prince Albert, St. James's, February 10
An insane girl-boy attempts to shoot the Queen, June 10
Birth of the Princess Royal (Empress Frederick), Nov. 21
Hostilities between Great Britain and China. Canton blockaded
Treaty between Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia for expelling Egyptians from Syria
Rising in Afghanistan suppressed, November 3
Employment of boys as chimney sweeps prohibited
Fenny postage came into force
262 Acts sanctioning 3,000 miles of railway passed



THE MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN TO PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S, FEBRUARY 10, 1840



THE QUEEN IN 1840



THE PRINCE CONSORT AT THE TIME OF MARRIAGE
He was born August 26, 1819, and died December 16, 1871



THE FIRST CHINESE WAR
The "Palapa" of the "Hepburn" engaging twenty-two Chinese junks



THE EMPRESS FREDERICK
Born Nov. 27, 1840. Married in 1858 the Crown Prince of Prussia, Frederick III.

1841

Birth of the Prince of Wales, November 9
General Election, Con. majority
Sir Robert Peel forms a ministry
Anti-Corn Law agitation
Hong Kong ceded to England
Russo-Chinese war in Afghanistan
British force surrenders at Cabul
Population of England and Wales, 15,911,767; Scotland, 2,619,154; Ireland, 5,175,124
First big railway accident, Sunninghill, December 24
Ross's Antarctic Expedition reaches 78 deg. 4 min. south lat.
Francis Chantrey, sculptor, David Wilkie, R.A., and Theodore Hook, novelist, die



THE CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL, 1841



THE QUEEN IN 1841



THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY



HER MAJESTY OPENING PARLIAMENT, 1841
Sung in the House of Lords



ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, AS A BABY
Born December 9, 1841

1842

Prince of Wales christened at
Windsor, January 25

The Queen presents Kew
Observatory to the British
Association

John Francis attempts to shoot
the Queen on Constitution
Hill

A deformed youth levels a pistol
at the Queen



THE QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO SCOTLAND
This year also saw Her Majesty's first railway journey



THE QUEEN



DR. THOMAS ARNOLD (1789-1842)
Head Master of Rugby



LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE

1842

The Queen visits Scotland
Peel's Corn Importation Bill passed
Charist petition, 3,317,000 signatures

Afghanistan evacuated

Disturbances with Boers

Distress in England; food riots

The Fleet and Marshalls close

Macdise made R.A., Sir Charles
Bell, anatomist, dies

1843

Birth of Princess Alice
The Queen and Prince Albert
visit the King and Queen of the
French at Trenzot
They visit Sir Robert Peel, Dray-
ton Manor; afterwards Chats-
worth and Belvoir
John Bright's maiden speech in
Parliament
Scinde incorporated with Bombay
Presidency
Dr. Pusey suspended
Father Mathew in London
"Great Britain" steamship
launched
Nelson monument completed
"Bohemian Girl" produced
Death of Southey



THE QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO THE CONTINENT
Arrival at the Chateau d'Eu



THE QUEEN



SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER
(1782-1858)
Conqueror of Scinde



THE QUEEN'S FIRST DRAWING-ROOM



PRINCESS ALICE
At a child

1844

First public statue of the Queen unveiled, Edinburgh, Jan. 24
 Czar Nicholas I. visits London, June
 Birth of Prince Alfred, August 6
 Louis Philippe visits the Queen, October 6
 The Queen opens the Royal Exchange, October 20
 Gladstone President of the Board of Trade
 Disasters' Chapel Acts passed
 Young England party becomes prominent
 O'Connell found guilty of conspiracy
 War with the native New Zealanders



THE QUEEN RECEIVING LOUIS PHILIPPE
 King of the French at Windsor Castle, October 6, 1844



THE QUEEN



EARLY TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT
 From Falmouth Station

A most instructive comment on the great age to which the Queen had lived is found in the fact that she was visited this year by the present Czar's great-grandfather, Nicholas I. (who died in 1855). The Czar landed at Woolwich on June 3; and on June 4 he and the King of Saxony and Prince Albert went to Ascot. On June 6 the Queen also accompanied them to Ascot. On the 31st the two visitors honoured the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick, and then went to Her Majesty's Theatre in the evening. The Czar embarked at Woolwich on his way home on June 9.

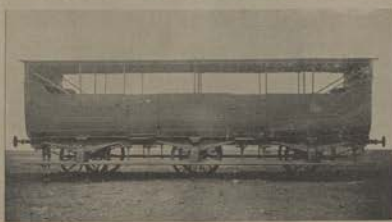


PRINCE ALFRED
 The future Duke of Saxe-Coburg

HOW THE CZAR'S GREAT-GRANDFATHER VISITED THE QUEEN

1845

The Queen inspects the "Great Britain"
 Naval review before the Queen
 The Queen prorogues Parliament in person, August 9
 Gladstone returns from the Ministry
 Maynooth Endowment Act
 The Corn Laws abolished
 End of the war in Schleswig
 Continued fighting in New Zealand
 Skins invade our territory: War
 Franklin starts on his last voyage
 Manchester and Sheffield Railway opened
 Lunatic destroys the Portland Vase
 Sydney Smith and Tom Hood die



OLD GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CARRIAGE



THE QUEEN IN 1845



LORD ROSSE'S GREAT TELESCOPE



NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD, JULY 15, 1845
 From the picture by G. R. Gilbert in the royal collection



JOHN HENRY NEWMAN
 The future Cardinal

1846

Princess Helena born, May 25
 Three weeks' voyage by the
 Queen in the English Channel
 Irish Coercion Bill
 First Sikh War ended
 4,200 miles new railway sanctioned
 Great depression in railway shares
 Potato famine in Ireland; rioting
 Wheat fetches 85s. a quarter
 Gun-cotton invented by Schön-
 bewitz, Basel
 North British Railway opened
 Neptune discovered by Galle
 Ether as an anæsthetic introduced
 Sewing machine introduced into
 England
 Robert Browning married
 "Daily News" established

Where the Queen Died

HER HOME AT OSBORNE



THE QUEEN



The top view gives a general view of the house, and the bottom is the Oriental Chamber

1847

The Queen gives £2,000 to the Irish Famine Fund
The Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament telegraphed at 25 words a minute, Nov. 24
£10,000,000 granted to Ireland
General Election, Liberal majority
Paraffin, procured from mineral oil
Trent Valley Railway opened
Chloroform used as an anæsthetic
Jenny Lind appears in London
Part of Westminster Palace opened
Many commercial disasters, Connors 64
Books and poems by Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray, Disraeli, and the Sister Beate
W. Collins, R.A., dies



THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND



THE QUEEN IN 1847

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN
The Arctic ExplorerTHE GREAT MEN OF THE DAY
Gladstone, Disraeli, Palmerston, Dickens, and many others.CHARLOTTE BRONTË
If no laurel immortal in this year by writing "Jane Eyre"

1848

Birth of the Princess Louise
The Queen and Prince Albert visited the ex-Royal Family of France at Claremont, May 9
The Jews admitted to Parliament
Chartist demonstration on Kensington Common
Orange River territory annexed
Great Britain recognises French Republic
Second Sikh War
French Revolution, flight of Louis Philippe
The Franklin Expedition desert their ships
George Stephenson, Isaac D'Israeli, and Captain Murray die
Ellen Terry born, February 27



THE ROYAL FAMILY: A TYPICAL GROUP



THE QUEEN IN 1848

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK
In 1848 he was on the eve of returning to England from India. Died in 1857, soon after the capture of Lucknow.

HOW OUR NAVY WAS DRESSED

PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS
OF ARGYLL
Born March 18, 1848

1849

The Queen was fired at by a man named Hamilton, May 19. He was transported for seven years.

Queen visited Ireland, August 1-14.

The Corn Laws abolished.

Annexation of the Punjab, March 29.

End of the second Sikh War.

Rioting at Montreal.



THE QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO IRELAND
Landing at Kingstown, Dublin. In the Throne Room, Dublin Castle.

Cholera in England, 13,000 people dying in London.

Livingstone reaches Lake Ngami.

Steam plough patented.

Derby won by Flying Dutchman.

The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood attract attention.

Brunei (engineer), Hartley Coleridge, Maria Edgeworth, and the Countess of Basington die.

THE YEAR'S EVENTS



WM. THACKERAY (1818-1863)
Famous novelist.



THE QUEEN'S FIRST VISIT TO IRELAND
The welcome in Dublin.



THE DUKE OF FIFE
Born 1847. Married to Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, 1862.

1850

Duke of Connaught born, May 1. The Queen attacked with a sick by Robert Pate, a retired lieutenant. Charles Kean gives theatrical performance of Windoe Roman Catholic Hierarchy established in England.

First submarine telegraph between England and France. Faraday's researches in atmospheric magnetism.

The Queen presented with the Koh-i-noor diamond.

Valligour wins the Derby.

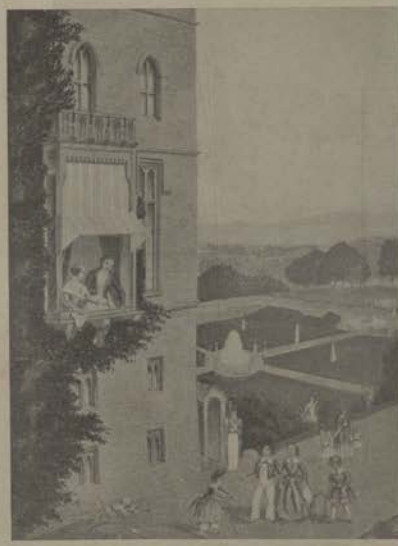
"Household Words" established.

Tennyson's "In Memoriam" published.

Tennyson Poet Laureate.



WM. WORDSWORTH (1770-1850)
Poet Laureate.



IN THE GROUNDS OF WINDSOR
The Royal Family at play.



THE QUEEN



PRINCE ARTHUR
Duke of Connaught.

1851

The Queen opens the Great Exhibition, May 1.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Act

Jewish Disabilities Bill rejected by the Lords

Window tax abolished

Bloomer costume worn in England

Electric telegraph between London and Paris



WELLINGTON AS A COURTIER

Collodion invented

Gold discovered near Bathurst, Australia

Macready's farewell at Drury Lane, February 26

Thackeray lectures at Wills's Rooms

Joanna Baillie, Mary Shelley, and J. M. W. Turner, R.A., die



LORD TENNYSON

Published "In Memoriam," 1850, and appointed Laureate same year

THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN HYDE PARK
Opened May 1—October 11. Surface of 471,200

MR. JOHN BRIGHT

In 1851 he was representing Manchester

1852

An eccentric barrister, J. C. Nield, leaves the Queen £250,000

Militia Bill introduced

Lord John Russell resigns

Lord Derby forms a Cabinet

General Election, the new Government defeated

The Tennyson Republic granted independence

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT
Cost £1,300,000. Opened November 6, 1852

THE QUEEN IN 1852



WELLINGTON'S TOMB IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL



THE STATE DRAWING-ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

Second Burmese War; Kaffir War

Wreck of the "Euxinehead"

Submarine telegraph between England and Ireland

Metropolitan Burial Act

First submarine telegraph message between London and Paris

Free public libraries opened, Manchester, Liverpool, &c.

THE YEAR'S EVENTS

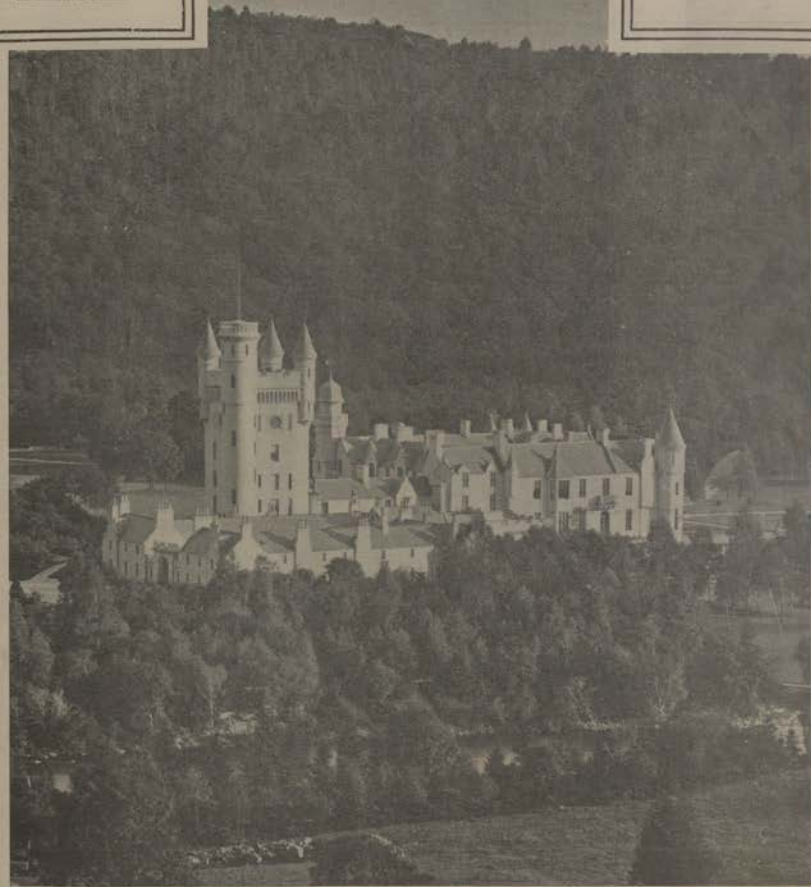
1853

The Queen's Highland Home: Balmoral Castle.

Birth of Prince Leopold, April 7
The Queen and Prince Albert
with the Prince of Wales and
Prince Alfred visited Ireland
The Queen laid the foundation
stone of Balmoral Castle, Sept. 29
Gladstone's first budget. Income
tax 7d.
Income tax extended to Ireland
The Jewish Disabilities Bill again
rejected by the Lords
The English and French fleets
pass the Dardanelles
End of the Kaffir War
Cholera again rampant in England
North-west passage discovered
Livingstone crosses Africa from
the Zambesi to Loanda



Entry 184
On appeal, House of Lords reverses
decision and O'Connell is
liberated
Anti-suffrage riots, Puseyite move-
ment
"Tom Thumb" appears in
England
Blackhead Docks commenced
Joachim appears in London, Drury
Lane
People manager of Sadler's Wells
Pictures by Turner, Ery, and
Lambert; Books by Browning,
Bulwer, Thackeray, Macaulay,
Dickens, &c.
"Vathek" Bedford and Thomas
Campbell, poet, die
Sarah Bernhardt born, October 22



A birdseye view of Balmoral Castle taken from the surrounding hills

1854

The Queen received addresses from both Houses of Parliament in connection with the declaration of the Crimean War, April 3 1854
The Queen opened the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, June 10
War vote of £1,250,000
Income tax doubled, other taxes increased
Declaration of war, March 23
Bombardment of Odessa, April 22
Florence Nightingale arrives at Scutari, November 5
Orange River territory given up to the Boers
Christopher North, James Montgomery, and J. G. Lockhart die



THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA
September 20, 1854



THE QUEEN



THE HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI



THE BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA
September 25, 1854



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE (b. 1820)
Famous Crimean nurse

1855

The Queen was visited at Windsor by the Emperor and Empress of the French, April 16
The Queen visited the Emperor and Empress of the French in Paris, August 15
The Queen distributes Crimean War medals
Newspaper duty repealed
The last Bartholomew Fair at Smithfield
The first Jewish Lord Mayor of London elected
R. Wagner conducts in London
Charlotte Brontë, Copley Fielding, R.A., Sir Henry Bishop, Mary R. Milford, Julius Hare, and Samuel Rogers die



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS
The Queen and Napoleon III, at the Opera



THE QUEEN



PRINCE ALBERT AND THE QUEEN



THE QUEEN IN PARIS
The review in honor of Her Majesty



CHARLES WOODLEY 1819-1873
Famous socialist

1856

Death of the Prince of Leiningen, the Queen's half-brother, Nov. 12
 Total cost of the war, £77,000,000
 The Victoria Cross instituted
 Education debates, a salaried Minister for Education appointed
 Palmer, poisoner, convicted
 Livingstone again crosses Africa
 Bessemer iron and steel patents
 Perkins discovers aniline dyes
 Covent Garden Theatre burned
 The Government allows bands in the public parks on Sundays, but the Archbishop of Canterbury and others protest successfully
 John Ruskin, Madame Vestris, and Westminster, R.A. die



DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS BY THE QUEEN TO THE RETURNED HEROES OF THE CRIMEAN WAR



THE QUEEN



DAVID LIVINGSTONE (1813-1873)
Discovered Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, 1855



THE RETURN OF THE ARCTIC SHIP, "RESOLUTE"
The Queen's visit to the explorers



THE VICTORIA CROSS

1857

Birth of the Princess Beatrice
 The Queen makes an Order in Council granting to Prince Albert the title of Prince Consort
 End of the Persian War
 The Indian Mutiny begins
 Massacre at Cawnpore, July 15
 Capture of Delhi, November 20
 Chinese War, Canton captured by the English and French, Dec.



THE INDIAN MUTINY: THE CASHMERE GATE AT DELHI
Which was blown up by the British

Suez Canal scheme opposed by English public opinion
 National Portrait Gallery formed
 British Museum Reading-room opened
 South Kensington Museum opened
 Rubinstein and Charles Santley first appear in London

THE YEAR'S EVENTS



SIR JAMES OUTRAM (1802-1862)
The "Rescued India"



THE INDIAN MUTINY: THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 17, 1857
The rescue of General Havelock, Sir James Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell



PRINCESS ALICE
As a child

1858

The Princess Royal of England married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25.
The Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales present at inauguration of Charlbury docks and harbour, August 4.
The Queen proclaimed Ruler of India, November 1.
Jews admitted to Parliament.
Baron Rothschild member for the City of London.
Lake Victoria Nyanta discovered by Speke.
Diphtheria scientifically diagnosed.
Darwin's doctrine of evolution.
Climax of enormous sea.
London divided into postal districts.



THE SECOND CHINESE WAR
An engagement with the Taiping rebels at Nankin



THE QUEEN



THE SWINDON RAILWAY IN ITS HIGHEST
GLORY



MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL TO PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF
PRUSSIA IN THE CHAPLIN ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S, JANUARY 25, 1858



THOMAS CARLYLE (1795-1881)
Published "Frederick the Great," 1858

1859

Birth of present Kaiser.
The Queen opened the new Glasgow waterworks, Oct. 14.
General Election—Liberals, 348; Conservatives, 203.
Inauguration of the volunteer force.
Armstrong gun adopted in English Army.
First Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace.
"All the Year Round" and "Macmillan's Magazine" established.
Dr. Ouseley, H. Hallam, Leigh Hunt, Lord Macaulay, David Cox, C. R. Leslie, P.A., James Ward, R.A., I. K. Brunel, and Robert Stephenson died.



A REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT BEFORE THE QUEEN, MAY 15, 1859



THE QUEEN



ISAMBARD BRUNEL, 1805-1885
Built the "Great Eastern" steamship



THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS NAPOLEON III OF FRANCE AND FRANCIS
JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA AT VILLAFRANCA, JULY 11, 1859



CHARLES DARWIN, 1809-1882
Published the "Origin of Species," 1859

1860

The Queen accepted an invitation for the Prince of Wales to visit the United States, June 4

The Queen reviewed 21,000 volunteers in Hyde Park, June 23

The Queen reviewed 15,000 Scottish volunteers at Holyrood Park, August 7

150,000 volunteers enrolled

New bronze coinage issued

On Christmas Day in London the temperature fell 14 deg. below zero

Duo Bouicault's "Colleen Bawn" produced

Mrs. Jameson, G. P. R. James, and Sir Charles Barry, R.A., died



REVIEW OF THE FIRST VOLUNTEERS IN HYDE PARK



THE QUEEN

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1860
Wm. Gladstone, Bright, Disraeli, and other great men

ROBERT BROWNING

THE YEAR'S EVENTS

1861

Death of the Duchess of Kent, mother of the Queen, March 10
The Queen and Prince Consort paid their third visit to Ireland
Death of the Prince Consort
Outbreak of Civil War in America
The great Tooley Street fire
Spongers at the Jubilee
First appearance of E. A. Sotherton in London

Essex's house purchased at Stratford-on-Avon for the nation
"Tom Brown at Oxford," "Satanstoe," "The Chilterns and the Heath," and "East Lynne" published
Mrs. Browning and William Farrer died

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND
Embarcating at Ross Castle, Lake of Killarney

THE QUEEN

THE DUCHESS OF KENT
The Queen's mother

THE LAST DRAWING-ROOM IN WHICH THE PRINCE CONSORT APPEARED

THE PRINCE CONSORT
Last Engraving 16, 1861

1862

Princess Alice married to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, July 1

The remains of the Prince Consort transferred from St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to Frogmore, December 15

Great cotton famine in Lancashire

Garroting becomes prevalent

Several balloon ascents to great heights



JOHN RUSKIN
The great Art Critic of the century.
Born 1819, died 1900



THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS ALICE TO LOUIS IV., THE
GRAND DUKE OF HESSE
The ceremony took place at Ouderm, 1862



THE QUEEN

Kirk's refrigerating process patented

Copyright in photographs secured

The second International Exhibition opened by the Duke of Cambridge

New Westminster Bridge opened

Sheridan Knowles died

THE YEAR'S EVENTS

1863

Prince of Wales married to the Princess Alexandra, March 10
The Queen returned from a visit to Germany, September 10
The Albert Memorial at Albert Square inaugurated in the presence of the Queen, October 13
Dr. Colenso attacks the authenticity of the Pentateuch
Marquis of Hastings fined for cock fighting
The source of the Nile discovered
Geomet's "Faust" produced in London
"Aurora Floyd" and "Romola" published
Thackeray, Archbishop Whately, and W. Malins died



THE
PRINCESS OF WALES AS A BRIDE
Illustration by George J. Bennett



THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA
OF DENMARK IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, MARCH 10, 1863



THE QUEEN



SIR HENRY IRVING
The actor was present this year by favour, but Mr. Irving did not manage it until 1891



The Death of the Queen.

May all love,
His love, unseen but felt, overshadow thee,
The love of all thy sons encompass thee,
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee,
The love of all thy people comfort thee,
Till God's love set thee at His side again.

So wrote Tennyson many years ago in that beautiful address to Queen Victoria prefacing his *Idylls of the King: in Twelve Books*, and it is with a greatly pathetic sensation that one rewrites the words now at this time when the prophecy has been fulfilled, when the scroll has been folded, and when the great lady who has ruled this race so long has finally been entrusted with the solution of that secret which all of us shall one day solve.

When in the fifties Macaulay wrote that chapter of English history describing the state of our land two centuries and a half ago he, with the pride of modernity, proved to his countrymen the advance which they had made in every direction that makes for comfort. He was somewhat lacking in humour, for indeed he did not anticipate the fifty years to follow, nor could he have foreseen that those fifty years had enfolded in their fingers greater developments than his former centuries had produced; and yet it is a curious thing to remember that the same Queen was reigning then who has just passed from us. Let me take one and only one quotation, for it is necessary here to preserve the sense of proportion from his complaisant record. "Those," he wrote, "who now see the capital all the year round from dusk to dawn blazing with a splendour beside which the illuminations over La Hogue and Blenheim would have looked pale may perhaps smile to think of Heming's lanterns which glimmered feebly before one house in ten during the small part of one night in three. But such was not the feeling of his contemporaries. What, they are asked, were the boasted inventions of Archimedes when compared with the achievement of the man who had turned the nocturnal shades into noonday?"

There are probably very few men now living who were taking a civic part in the economy of the nation when Queen Victoria ascended the throne; and it is amazing to remember the number of events in which she has exercised a personal influence. The war with China sixty years ago is a mere historical event which found her three years a Queen. The Irish debates, the sugar duties, the Maynooth question, the Scottish Universities, theological tests, the Corn Laws, the question of the exclusion of judges from the House of Commons—these all seem to belong to the age of Pyramids; and yet the last item of this list occurred after she had been Queen for eighteen years. I give such slight details as these rather as an instructive commentary upon her contemporary connection with English history than as pointing any historical moral. The date at which I have stopped my record practically coincides with the memories of most middle-aged men of to-day, and it would be otiose to prolong a mere list of facts. In 1852 a great orator delivered an extraordinary speech in Glasgow which may well occupy a momentary attention here. "There is no lack of alarmists," said he, "who will tell you that this period is about to commence under evil auspices; but from me you must expect no such gloomy prognostications; I have heard them too long and too constantly to be scared by them. Ever since I began to make observations on the state of the country I have seen nothing but growth and heard nothing but decay. The more I contemplate our noble institutions the more convinced I am that they are sound at heart, that they have nothing of age but its dignity, and that their strength is still the strength of youth. I trust," said he, "to the year 1949. He, my successor, may speak to your successors in an edifice which will still be admired as a fine specimen of architecture which flourished in the days of the good Queen Victoria." Fifty years the race must flower and fade before the prophecy will be complete; but the fact of the prophecy, whatever incidental value it may have, comes back to one with somewhat of a palpos now when the days "of the good Queen Victoria" are over. The historian of the future will be able more unemotionally than ourselves to record what the influence, the temperament, the character and principle of the late Queen have meant to the country. But we can immediately challenge the comparison of what may be called the mere morality of England between the days of the early thirties and our own.

The Queen of all earthly queens,
A pattern to all princes,
The rarest of all women,
So good a lady

*The Queen at the Beginning
of
Her Glorious Reign.*



This picture, which you will see in the collection at Hertford House, was painted by Thomas Sully. It shows the Queen as a young girl of eighteen after her accession to the throne of her uncle.

*The Queen towards the End
of
Her Glorious Reign.*



This picture of Her Majesty was taken by Mr. Milne of Ballater last year. No one looking at this portrait can fail to be struck by the great personal dignity of the Queen

The Death of the Queen.

To so low an ebb had the sovereignty fallen then that it was the subject for jest in the mouth of every man in the street. With the accession of the late Queen a steady and definite improvement in every moral walk of life set in, as if this tendency were a boat moving upon a constant current, until the time came when morality was no longer a byword, and character came to be recognised as the thermometer of merit. My point is this: that this change, this alteration in the standard of things, has been entirely owing to the purity of the Court, which on another side has received its *ratchet* entirely from the high and noble character of her who ruled that Court with no uncertain hand. When Sir Christopher Wren asked that the sole inscription over his tomb in St. Paul's should be that memorable phrase, "Si monumentum queris, circumspice," he foreshadowed a greater epitaph which the Englishman to-day may write against the word "finis" to this chapter of the Victorian era. "If you would seek a monument, gaze upon the Empire." That has been the work of the Queen. It has been given to her to wield a power compared to which the power of the Caesars may be held as slender. She has administered justice and law with a judicious liberality that would have shamed Justinian. She has ruled with benignity and dignity over the greatest Empire that the world has ever seen, and she has ruled it with a temperance that has only been equalled by one previous ruler in the world's history.

Here it is not to my purpose to make any historical comment upon the events of the late Queen's reign. When she ascended the throne Disraeli was on the tip-toe of his maiden speech; forty-four years later it was the Queen's own thought of sweetness which persuaded her to visit Hughenden and lay a wreath on her great Minister's coffin. I mention a fact like this not because in the least it is of any historical importance, but because it not only illustrates curiously and rather sadly the passage of time, but it also colours her character and the influence of time upon that character—more, it colours the thousand, thousand events which went between the two dates, and which emphasise the persistent integrity and honour that made her passage through life a high road of rectitude, of directness, and of unswerving principle. "Of few people can you make such a chronicle as this: 'Fifty years ago he met his friend; yesterday he set a chaplet on his friend's coffin.'" I mean this, that the fact of the great interval between the one act and the other is more than proof, it is the assurance of a nobility of character and of a magnificent persistence; it is a tale of unbroken rectitude which should rank in history among the noblest and finest records of sovereignty. You may say of Julius Caesar that he transformed civilisation, that he created modernity; but you shall say of Queen Victoria that she preserved it. The comparison to me between those two historical figures (for alas! they are both now historical) is one which I make in all seriousness. Caesar founded modern Europe; Caesar founded the Imperial idea with a foreshadowing of things to come; Caesar even touched hands with this island. All that which out of an inchoate mass Caesar had foreseen it has been given to this generation of men to witness as fulfilled. Those mechanical appliances without which even the genius of a Caesar could avail but little came to this age when we needed not a pioneer but a preserver, not an adventurous captain but a commander of level forces; and those glorious memories which make old Rome a shining and brilliant meteor have been fulfilled in the planetary greatness which has come to England under so discreet, so wise, so provident, so thoughtful, so conservative, so equipped a ruler as till now the world has not yet witnessed.

Her Court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land rejoiced;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.

And statesmen at her council met,
Who knew the seasons when to take,
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet.

By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea.

The poet who loved her wrote with how far finer a significance than that which inspires the halting pen of him who closes his appreciation with Tennyson's noble verses!

1864

*The Good Prince Consort.**"A MAN HE WAS TO ALL THE COUNTRY DEAR."*

Birth of the Duke of Clarence
Garibaldi in England
The Beigg's murder on the North
London Railway
Lake Albert Nyansa discovered
The electrophone invented
Destructive fire at Chapel Royal
Thames Embankment foundation
stone laid
Newman's "Apologia," Swin-
burne's "Atlantis in Caledonia,"
and Tennyson's "Enoch Arden"
published
Adelaide Proctor, W. S. Lander,
W. Dyce, R.A., T. P. Cooke,
P. Robson, John Leech, and
David Roberts, R.A., died



THE QUEEN

*"ALLURED TO BRIGHTER WORLDS AND LED THE WAY"*

The memorial of Prince Albert at Windsor Castle. Statue by W. Theed, entitled "Allured to Brighter Worlds and led the Way"

1865

Birth of Prince George of Wales

Death of Leopold, first King of the Belgians

Australian tinnet musat introduced into England

First ascent of the Matterhorn

The "Great Eastern" lays the second Atlantic cable

Rinderpest broke out in London



PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

It used to receive many of our comets, but in this year the system was stopped.

Trials and convictions of Festings

Opening of the Dublin International Exhibition

Dr. Manning succeeds Wiseman

"Alice in Wonderland" published

The "Fortnightly Review" established

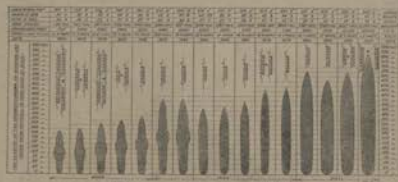
Cobden, Mrs. Gaskell, and Vincent Wallace died

THE YEAR'S EVENTS



GENERAL GORDON

Killed at Khartoum, 1898



THE GROWTH OF THE CUNARD LINE FROM 1840 TO 1900

A new record was established by the "Scythia" crossing in 8 days 12 hours



RICHARD GORDON

Economist; died April 2, 1901

1866

The Queen wrote to George Peabody, the American philanthropist, thanking him for his gift of £250,000 to the London poor, March 25

Marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge to the Duke of Teck

Marriage of the Princess Helena to Prince Christian

Gladstone, Leader of House

The third Atlantic cable laid

Cholera epidemic, 1,000 deaths a week in London alone

Wreck of "London," 200 lives lost

Colliery explosion at Barnsley, 340 lives lost

First appearance in London of Hy. Irving and Charles Wyndham



PRINCESS HELENA'S MARRIAGE TO PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

The marriage took place at the Windsor private chapel, July 1, 1866. The Princess's daughter, Princess Victoria, sat beside the Queen's constant companion during the wedding.



THE QUEEN IN 1866



PRINCE CHRISTIAN V.

Married Princess Helena. He was created H.R.H. in 1886



PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR

Son of Princess Helena. Died in South Africa, 1900

1867

Birth of the Princess Louise of Wales (the Duchess of Fife)
The Queen laid the foundation stone of the Albert Hall
The Dominion of Canada established
Antiseptic methods of surgery introduced by Lister
Electro-magnetism applied to the smelting of metals



THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL LAID



THE QUEEN

NELSON'S LION
London at work

THE CONFEDERATION OF CANADA, THE OTTAWA PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Festive attempt on Clarendon
Prison, &c.
Landreer's lion at the base of the Nelson Column unveiled
First appearance in London of Nilsson and Edward Terry
Michael Faraday, Smirke, and Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., died

THE YEAR'S EVENTS

1868

Birth of Princess Victoria of Wales, July 6
The Queen publishes "Leaves from a Journal of Our Life in the Highlands"
Prince of Wales in Ireland
Disraeli becomes Prime Minister
Gladstone's resolution for Irish Church disestablishment carried
Attempt to murder the Duke of Edinburgh in Australia
Abyssinian Expedition
Spectroscope used during ceiling
Dynamite first experimented with
The last public execution, May 26
Lord Brougham, Samuel Lover, Milman, and Keats died



THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION

The taking of Magdala by Sir Robert Napier (Lord Napier of Magdala), April 17, 1868.
King Theodore killed himself four days before



THE QUEEN

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. DISRAELI
Joint Publishers, by Sir John Tenniel
in "PUNCH"LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA (1816-1881)
Leader of the Abyssinian Expedition

1869

Birth of Princess Maud of Wales, November 26.
 Prince Arthur in Ireland.
 Sir S. Baker sent to Equatorial Africa to suppress the slavers.
 Suez Canal opened, November 17.
 The Royal Academy removes to Burlington House.
 Thames Embankment, Westminster to Vauxhall, opened.
 Blackfriars Bridge opened by the Queen.
 Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" and Reade's "Foul Play" published.
 Alex. Druce, Gladia Grist, Thomas Croxwick, R.A., and Dr. John Egge, died.



THE OPENING OF THE SUZ CANAL. THE MEDITERRANEAN ENTRANCE.
The ceremony took place in the presence of the Empress Eugénie on November 17, 1869.



THE QUEEN



FREDERICK GREENWOOD
Suggested picture of the Suez Canal.



THE OPENING OF THE SUZ CANAL. THE RED SEA ENTRANCE.
Six years after the opening the Suez Canal shares were bought by the British Government for £4,200,000.



FERDINAND DE LESSEPS
Engineer of the Suez Canal.

1870

English travellers captured by Greek brigands, several murdered.
 War between Prussia and France, July 15.
 Battle of Sedan and fall of the Empire, September 1.
 The State acquires the telegraph.
 London School Board first meeting.
 Huxley popularises the germ theory.
 Halfpenny postage for newspapers.
 Thames Embankment completed.
 Books by Dickens, Dorrell, Huxley, Newman, Reade, D. G. Rossetti, and Tyndall.
 Charles Dickens, Daniel Machin, R.A., and Halle died.



GAMBETTA, PROCLAIMING THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, SEPTEMBER 4, 1870.
On Sunday, September 4, 1870, the French Republic was proclaimed in front of the Palace of the Corps Legislatif, Paris. "Vive la République Française!" was shouted on the balconies.



THE QUEEN



VICTOR HUGO (1802-1885)
Grand master and opponent of the Second Empire.



THE UNFORTUNATE IRONCLAD, H.M.S. "CAPTAIN"
Designed by Captain Colin. She expired on September 7, 1870, and 407 men were lost.



EMPERESS EUGÉNIE OF FRANCE
Escaped to England, September 4, 1870.

1871

The Queen opened Albert Hall.
The Prince of Wales ill from typhoid fever, November 22.
The Queen visits the Prince at Sandringham, Nov. 29, Dec. 8.
The Queen and the Prince of Wales issue a letter of thanks to the nation for its sympathy for the Prince, December 26.
Marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, Mar. 21.
Colony of Griqualand founded.
Small-pox prevalent in London.
Diamonds discovered at Kimberley.
T. W. Robertson, G. Geste, Paul Bedford, Sir George Hayter, and Sir John Herschel died.

The Queen's State Palaces.



THE QUEEN



BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON, FROM ST. JAMES'S PARK

Pink, England



WINDSOR CASTLE FROM THE RIVER

Zink, England

1872

The Queen attends the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, February 27

Death of Princess Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Queen's half-sister

The Queen was assaulted by a boy of 17 named Arthur O'Connor

Lord Mayo, Governor of India, assassinated by a convict



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN 1872



THANKSGIVING FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.R.H. was almost well, typhoid in December, 1871, and had a most trying illness. A thanksgiving service was held at St. Paul's, February, 1872. The picture shows the procession to Lodge's Circus.

The "Challenger" deep-sea exploration expedition starts

Bethnal Green Museum opened

Erlon Riviere's "Dante in the Lion's Den" exhibited

Richard Westmacott, George Mason (painter), and Charles Lever, the novelist, died

THE YEAR'S EVENTS



HERBERT SPENCER
Published his "Principles of Psychology," 1870-2

1873

The Queen visited the Empress Eugénie at Chislehurst, Feb. 20

The Queen received the Shah of Persia at Windsor

The Sultan of Zanzibar agrees to abolish the slave trade

Ashanti expedition under Sir G. Wolseley

Wreck of the "Northfleet," emigrant ship, 300 lives lost



AN INCIDENT IN THE ASHANTI WAR
This was the campaign in which Lord Wolseley made his name

Wreck of the White Star liner "Atlantic," nearly 600 lives lost

Crookes discovers the radiometer

The Alexandra Palace and Owens College, Manchester, opened

Lord Lytton, J. S. Mill, Charles F. W. Mearns, W. C. Macready, and Dr. Livingstone died

THE YEAR'S EVENTS



SIR RICHARD OWEN
Great Zoologist. Made R.C.B., 1873



THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM AT SOUTH KENSINGTON
In 1859 a section was prepared by Sir Henry De la Beche for its extension with regard to the new room



THE FIRST EARL OF LYTTON
Succeeded his father, the novelist, in 1871
His portrait is by G. F. Watts, R.A.

1874

Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie at St. Petersburg.

The Queen made a state journey through London, March 12.

The Czar visited the Queen.

Sir G. Wolsley enters Kumasi.

The Tichborne perjury trial, which lasted 103 days, resulted in claimant being sentenced to 14 years' hard labour.

Farrar's "Life of Christ," Hardy's

"Far from the Madding Crowd," and Swinburne's

"Redivivus," published.

Irving as Hamlet at the Lyceum.

Agnes Strickland, S. Dobell, B. W.

Proctor, and J. H. Foley died.

It was on January 23, 1874, that Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, and afterwards Duke of Coburg, made a great alliance by marrying the daughter of the Czar, the Grand Duchess Marie, and by a strange coincidence the bride of that day, the widow of to-day, was at the house of mourning at Osborne on the anniversary of her wedding day. The wedding took place in the chapel of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince Frederick, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Coburg (whom



MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TO PRINCESS MARIE OF RUSSIA AT THE WINTER PALACE ST. PETERSBURG, JANUARY 23, 1874

The Queen gave a party to her grandchildren at Windsor.

The Queen visited Inverary.

Castle as the guest of the Duke of Argyll.

The Prince of Wales visits India.

Amendment of the labour laws.

First cabman's shelter in London.

Eighty-one ton gun completed at Woolwich.

Boyton crosses the Channel.

Captain Webb swims across it.

Ellen Terry appears as Portia.

Sir W. Stansfeld Penistone, Alfred

Swenson, Frederick Walker, C.

Kingsley, Bishop Thirlwall, Sir

Charles Lyell, and Sir

Charles Wheatstone died.

1875

the bridegroom was yet to succeed) being present.

The Queen had first to mourn the death of Prince Alfred, the only son of the Duke of Edinburgh, and only last July she had to lament the passing away of her son. Such blows became familiar to the ageing Sovereign, but they never became less poignant, and there can be little doubt that their recurrence during the past year or two, ending with the death of her gallant grandson, Prince Christian Victor, told very heavily on the Queen. 103



ENTRY INTO KUMASI BY SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, FEBRUARY 4, 1874

1876

The Queen proclaimed in London as Empress of India, May 1.
Parliament opened by the Queen in person, the first time for many years, February 6.
The Prince of Wales returns from India.
Dunell becomes Lord Beaconsfield.

1877

The Empress formally proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi, Jan. 1.
The Queen received General Grant at Windsor, June 25.
The Queen visited Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden, Dec. 16.
Russia declared war on Turkey.



FULL-DRESS UNIFORMS OF THE HOME ARMY



THE QUEEN IN 1877



TYPES OF OUR INDIAN CAVALRY



PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN AS EMPRESS OF INDIA AT THE IMPERIAL DURBAR AT DELHI, JANUARY 1, 1877.

Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, is seated on the dais. The chief herald standing on the steps to his right. A group of heralds stand below him in the centre. The wife and daughter of the Viceroy stand behind him.

1878

Death of Princess Alice of Hesse, December 9
 The "Princess Alice" excursion steamer run down near Woolwich, 700 drowned
 The "Eurydice" training ship capsized, 300 boys drowned
 The City of Glasgow Bank suspends payment
 Tay Bridge completed
 Cleopatra's Needle arrived
 Electric light adopted in public buildings
 Dr. Doreh, G. H. Lewes, Whyte-Melville, George Cruikshank, Sir G. Scott, R.A., Sir F. Grant, P.R.A., Charles J. Mathews, and Samuel Phelps died



THE MASSACRE AT CABUL, SEPTEMBER 3, 1879
The massacre occurred on September 3. General Roberts, now Earl Roberts, rapidly advanced and entered the town with his victorious forces on October 12

1879

Marriage of the Duke of Connaught to the Princess Louise of Prussia, March 13
 Birth of the Queen's first grand-children, daughter of the Prince Imperial, May 12
 The Prince Imperial killed in the Zulu War, June 1
 The Queen visited the Empress Eugénie at Chislehurst, July 12
 Defence of Rorke's Drift
 Zulus routed at Ulundi
 Destruction of the Tay Bridge
 Dr. Newman created a cardinal
 Professor W. K. Clifford, Sir A. Paulsen, F. M. Ward, R.A., and J. B. Buckstone died



THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND PRINCESS LOUISE MARGARET OF PRUSSIA IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDBOR, MARCH 13, 1879
The father of the bride, Prince Frederick Charles, is on his left. The Queen is seen standing a little to the left of him in the background.



THE DEFENCE OF RORKE'S DRIFT, ZULULAND, ON JANUARY 23, 1879
The painting of this famous British defence is by Lady Butler and hangs in the royal collection. The post was held by Lieut. Chard, R.E., and Lieut. Bromhead, both of whom are now dead, with eighty men of the 13th Regiment. Having heard of the disaster at Isandlwana they had an overland defence of bags and barrels, and were almost immediately attacked by about 4,000 Zulus. During the night the enemy starved them out of a fortified position the defence, and even burned the hospital; but they were again and again repulsed at the battery's point. In the morning, when the little garrison was reduced, Sir Buller lay dead around the entire command.

1880

The Queen in person opened Parliament, February 5.

The Queen was visited at Windsor by the Empress of Austria.

The Queen was presented with the Order of the White Elephant.

General Election; Gladstone again in power.

Lord Ripon made Viceroy of India.



THE SMALLS LIGHTHOUSE.
Built in 1877.



THE FAMOUS MARCH OF GENERAL (NOW EARL) ROBERTS FROM KABUL TO KANDAHAR, AUGUST 9-12, 1880.

This picture, by Charles Dwyer, represents General Roberts crossing Zanderah Kotal. In the course of his famous march 225 miles were covered in twenty-three days—a record. By morning on one of the fourth he was enabled to view Kabul. It was on September 1, the day after his arrival at Kandahar. This completed the Afghan War, which cost the British heavily £5,000,000.

Sir Hercules Robinson made Governor of the Cape.

Roberts's famous march from Kabul to Kandahar.

The Transvaal Boer revolt.

Swan's incandescent lamp invented.

Old Temple Bar replaced by the Griffin.

Guildhall School of Music opened.

THE YEAR'S EVENTS



THE EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.
Built in 1880-4.

1881

The Queen reviewed 56,033 volunteers at Windsor.

The Queen reviewed 40,000 volunteers at Edinburgh.

The Queen was present at a dramatic performance for the first time in twenty years given by the Prince of Wales at Abergeldie.



THE AGRIAN OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

A view in St. John's Street, Dublin, showing the bare of O'Connell's statue in the right.

British troops defeated by the Boers at Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill.

Peace made with the Boers.

Czar Alexander II. assassinated.

President Garfield assassinated.

Population of England and Wales, 25,968,286; Scotland, 5,734,370; Ireland, 5,592,531.

THE YEAR'S EVENTS



LORD LEIGHTON, P.R.A.
In 1881 he exhibited his "Lepidus."
Picture by Holman.



THE GROWTH OF BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

The view represents the marine engine in the erecting shop at Clydebank, which covers an area of 75 acres.



SIR JOHN WILLIAMS.
In 1881 he exhibited his "Cinderella."
Picture by Swann.

1882

The Queen Reading.

The Queen erects a memorial
"To the dear and honoured
memory" of Lord Beaconsfield
in Hughenden Church, Feb. 27.
Marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke
of Albany, and Princess Helen
of Waldeck-Pyrmont, April 27.
The Queen dedicated Epping
Forest to the use of the people
for all time, May 6.
The Queen received Cetrwayo
The new Law Courts were
opened by the Queen, Dec. 4.
Battle of Tel-el-Kebir.
Murder of Lord Frederick Caven-
dish and Mr. Burke in Dublin.
Koch's discovery of the bacillus
tuberculosis.
Darwin and D. G. Rossetti died.



A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as mother, wife, and queen.—*Traveller*

1883

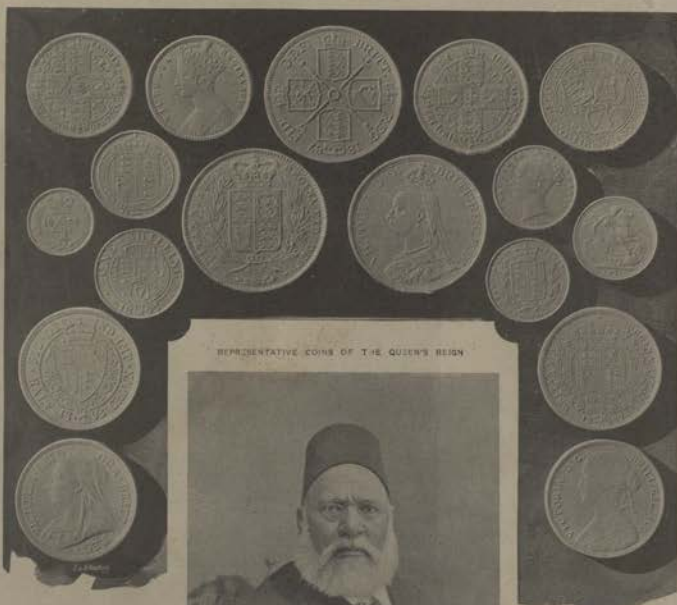
The Queen suffered considerably for some weeks through having dined on a staircase at Windsor Castle, March.
 Hiss Pasha's army annihilated by Mahdi.
 Attempts to blow up public buildings.
 Dramatic conspiracy, headquarters at Birmingham.
 Parcel Post established.
 Price of telegrams reduced.
 Ben Nevis Observatory opened.
 Royal College of Music opened.
 J. H. Green, E. Fitzgerald, J. P. Collier, Captain Webb, Sir W. Siemens, and W. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., died.



THE QUEEN

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL CHAPEL, WINDSOR, ON THE OCCASION OF THE FUNERAL OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE, JANUARY, 1902.

The Duke's coffin stands between the tomb of the Prince Consort at the further end and that of the Duke of Albany, who died in 1894, at this end of the chapel.



REPRESENTATIVE COINS OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN

1884

The Duke of Albany died.
 Princess Victoria of Hesse, granddaughter of the Queen, married at Darmstadt to Prince Louis of Battenberg, April 30.
 General Gordon sent to Khartoum.
 Chinese legation defeated by General Graham.
 Khartoum besieged by the Mahdi.



ASAF PASHA

1885

Marriage of Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice.
 Prince and Princess of Wales in Ireland, April.
 Khartoum falls, death of Gordon, January 26.
 War threatened with Russia.
 Transvaal Republic repudiates payment.

These three years were full of incident. Asaf Pasha, after his unsuccessful rebellion against the Egyptian Government, was banished to Caylon. The Queen lost her faithful attendant, John Brown (March, 1883), and the Duke of Albany (Prince Leopold) died March, 1884, and in 1885 Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill.

The Queen and the Prince of Wales.



1886

The Queen opened her eleventh Parliament, January 21.
Gladstone introduced a Home Rule Bill.
Greece blockaded by great Powers.
Disturbances among the colliers.
Gold at Kimberley reported.
Severn Tunnel formally opened.

Cocaine, saccharine, antipyrin, urethan, lardine, &c.,
used in English medicine.
Books by F. Anstey, Miss Beadson, Marie Corelli,
Femle, Stevenson, &c.
W. E. Foster, Samuel Morley, Randolph Caldecott,
Sir H. Taylor, and Archbishop Trench, died.

Queen Alexandra

BORN DECEMBER 1, 1844. MARRIED MARCH 10, 1863.



Sea king's daughter from over the sea,
 Alexandra!
 Saxon and Norman and Dane are we,
 But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee,
 Alexandra!

King Edward VII.

BORN NOVEMBER 9, 1841. MARRIED MARCH 10, 1863.



The Prince of Wales has borne the titles of Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Earl of Chester, and Earl of Dublin

1890

The Queen writes to "General" Booth, wishing his "Darkest England" scheme success.
Gecil Rhodes Prime Minister at the Cape.
First electric railway in London opened, November 4.
Pneumatic tyres for cycles adopted.
The Shipping Federation constituted.
Baring collapse saved by Bank of England.
Fate pictures given to the nation.
Cardinal Newman, Canon Liddon, Sir R. Burton, Dean Church, Archbishop Trenchard, Sir Edgar Baines, J. R. Herbert, R.A., and Sir Edwin Chadwick died.



THE FORTH BRIDGE.
Briques 1881; opened 1890. Cost over £2,000,000.



THE QUEEN IN 1890



RIGHT HON. B. H. REID
Premier of New South Wales



THREE GENERATIONS AFLOAT.
To the right is the Queen's steam yacht "Fiducia" and "Albatross"; in the middle the Prince of Wales' "Edimburgh"; and to the left the Kaiser's "Kaiser".

1892

Death of the Duke of Clarence, January 14.
Zanzibar declared a free port.
Great Western Railway abolishes broad gauge.
Experimental Psychology Congress in London.
A lake-village discovered at Glasbury.
Influenza virulent in London, Jan. 20,000 men strike, 80 days.
"Sherlock Holmes," "Tales of the D'Urbervilles," "Barrack room Ballads," and "David Copperfield," published.
Lord Tennyson, Cardinal Vaughan, C. H. Spurgeon, Sir Morel Mackenzie, and Sir Richard Owen, died.

1891

The Queen attended first theatrical performance at Windsor since the death of the Prince Consort, "The Gondoliers," March 6.
The Queen attended the christening of the daughter of the Duchess of Fife, June 29.
Visit of the Emperor William II. Birth of the Queen's fortieth grandchild, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, October 31.
Free Education Bill passed.
Revels in China, massacre of Christians.
Telegraphic communication between London and Paris.
H. C. Roikes, W. H. Smith, C. S. Parsons, Dr. Magee, Kerne, and Madame Tsvetkovsky died.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER.
Premier of Canada



THE MARRIAGE OF THE CZAR WITH THE QUEEN'S GRANDDAUGHTER, PRINCESS ALIX OF HESSE, NOVEMBER 25, 1894.



THE QUEEN IN 1892

1893-4

The Queen opened the Imperial Institute, May 10.
The Queen unveiled a statue of herself, the work of the Princess Louise, in Kensington Gardens.
Marriage of the Duke of York and Princess Mary ("May").
Matabele War, Bulawayo burnt.
Prof. Tyndall died.
The Queen formally inaugurated the Manchester Ship Canal.
Birth of Prince Edward of York.
Marriage of the Czar Nicholas II. to the Queen's granddaughter, Princess Alix of Hesse.
Anti-toxin experiments for diphtheria.
R. L. Stevenson died.

1895-6

The King of Portugal visits the Queen, November.
 Birth of the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, November 15.
 Birth of Prince Albert of York, December 14.
 Chitral Expedition.
 Death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, January 20.
 Marriage of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark, July 22.
 On September 23 the Queen had reigned longer than any English Sovereign.

The Queen at Breakfast

WITH PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG



THE QUEEN



HER MAJESTY AND THE CHILDREN OF HER YOUNGEST DAUGHTER, PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG

1897

Queen celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of her reign
 Berlin Exposition
 Greece-Turkish War
 David Faraday Physical Laboratory at the Royal Institution opened
 Nansen in England after his Polar expedition
 Mr. Kruger demands £160,000 from British Government as damages for the Jameson Raid

The Diamond Jubilee of a Glorious Reign.

The Queen celebrated the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign by proceeding to St. Paul's Cathedral (from Buckingham Palace) to return thanks to God. The feature of the occasion was the presence of troops from the ends of the Empire.



THE QUEEN IN 1897



THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD, JUNE 26



THE QUEEN RETURNING THANKS AT ST. PAUL'S, JUNE 22

1898

Four Generations.

Queen at Nice, March—April
 Queen visits a circus at Balmoral
 Queen presents colours to the
 Cameron Highlanders
 Queen visits Netley Hospital
 Queen's eldest great-granddaughter
 married
 German Emperor visits Palestine
 Austrian Empress assassinated
 Mr. Gladstone dies
 Prince Bismarck dies
 Wei-Hai-Wei leased to us
 Kitchener's Sudan Campaign
 Spanish-American War
 Professor Huxley dies



THE QUEEN IN 1840



THE QUEEN, THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE DUKE OF YORK, AND PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK. (By Downey)

1899

Queen in the Riviera, March-April
 Queen presents colours to the Sea-
 forth Highlanders
 Queen visits her childhood's home,
 Kensington Palace, May 15
 Prince Alfred of Coburg, the
 Peace Conference at the Hague
 Boer Ultimatum, October 11
 Boer War begins, October 12
 Dreyfus Trial at Rennes
 Wreck of the "Sella"
 Mr. Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner
 meet
 Lady Salisbury dies
 Count von Caprivi dies



THE EVENTS OF 1899

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO LONDON

On this page the story of Queen Victoria ends, and ends fitly, in showing how to the last she was in close touch with her people; for it is not to be forgotten that she paid visits to two of her capitals in the year 1900. The picture in the middle serves to remind us that Her Majesty always thought of her great Indian Empire, for part of her retinue was drawn from her various Indian states.

The record is incomplete, for the period of Victoria's reign is naturally identified with a spell of progress unexampled in the history of the world—a period in which she bore only a share, but which is inextricably bound up for us, her sorrowing subjects, with the story of her reign.

The year 1900, so full of memories sad and poignant for all of us, will always be remembered by our fellow countrymen in Ireland as the year in which the aged Sovereign, abandoning her usual sojourn on the Continent, crossed St. George's Channel and revisited the scenes made dear to her many years before.

London was scarcely less fortunate, for at a moment when life seemed grey indeed the Queen, with the self-sacrifice which had been one of the chief characteristics of her great career, came to her capital unostentatiously, to be welcomed by her people. Those of us who had the privilege of seeing the Embankment on that historic afternoon in May when she drove citywards, and when the Corporation turned out to greet her, will never forget the wonderful enthusiasm of her subjects, an enthusiasm that was not loud-voiced, but which came from hearts that were

THE QUEEN AND HER INDIAN SECRETARY
 Picture by R. Milne, Ballinacree

full of veneration for the aged Sovereign, hearts that were oppressed by a certain silent anxiety lest the burden of the times might be too great for her.

To her colonial and Indian subjects she came forth as she had rarely done before. More than once the gallant colonials, Australians and Canadians alike, were favoured by visits to the Queen at Windsor, while her native African and her Indian subjects, typified by the Yorubas and the Indian sappers from the Ashanti campaign, were welcomed by her, for as may be remembered a small party was entertained by Her Majesty at Balmoral.

The year and the century which we have just begun is marked not only for England but for the world at large by the consolidation of Australia, the great island continent beyond the seas, which at the beginning of the reign seemed so much of a back-of-beyond, but which to-day shines as one of the brightest stars in our crown. The Queen had looked forward with pride as the sovereign, with hesitancy as the ageing woman, to the departure of her "dear grandson," the Duke of York, for Australia, but she did not flinch even then from what she took to be her duty to her people.

And now *finis* has to be written, the *finis* which comes to all of us, but which it has been so difficult for us to contemplate in relation to Victoria, the great Queen, who had shown a world that has turned its back on many of the older traditions that a monarchy may yet be compatible with the best aspirations of the modern as he looks eagerly towards freedom and the aspirations of fraternity.

1900

Queen visits Ireland, April 4-26
 Queen visits London, March 8-10
 Queen held a Drawing-room in London, May 11
 Queen at Balmoral, May 23-June 22
 Queen at Balmoral, September 1-November 6
 Duke of Coburg died, July 30
 Irish Guards formed
 Pretoria entered, June 5
 General Election, Salisbury Ministry returned
 King Humbert of Italy announced, July 30
 Lord Roberts leaves South Africa, December 10
 Duke of Argyll died, April 24



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND

THE EVENTS OF 1900

OUR BELOVED QUEEN: THE LAST PORTRAIT

An Unfinished Picture by Solomon J. Solomon, A.R.A.





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